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Pers. Hartke, Vance

Mr. Heller appeared before an environmental health task force set up by Secretary John W. Gardner, which met at Rockefeller University. The group had already held sessions in Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles and San Francisco on its mission to consider not only air, water and radiological problems but also effects of noise, overcrowding, lack of green space and longer commuting hours.

Mr. Heller proposed that aides for such agencies as his—who would still be paid by the Federal Government—include engineers, data processors and long-range planners.

He told the task force he had been seeking similar aides from businesses. The Travelers Research Institute, set up by the Travelers Insurance Company, he said, agreed yesterday morning to have a data-processing specialist work with his staff for three months at the institute's cost.

One task force member, Dr. John J. Hanlon, Detroit's Director of Public Health, suggested the Public Health Service might recruit experts for New York, Chicago and other cities from various sources, as it now does for technical assistance abroad.

While Mr. Heller called the metropolitan area an "aerial sewer," he opposed a "regional superagency" with Federal appointment of members and primary control powers. Instead, he favored a regional agency with Federal, state and local representatives to carry on research, monitoring and setting of standards, leaving major enforcement to state and local agencies.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 11, 1967.]
UNITED STATES URGED TO ACT TO END POLLUTION—SCIENTIST TELLS TASK FORCE OF CRIPPLING EFFECTS

(By David Bird)

A leading scientist told a Federal task force yesterday that unless we do something quickly about air pollution we will run the risk of creating a civilization of "respiratory cripples."

The scientist, Dr. Rene J. Dubos of the Rockefeller University who pioneered an antibiotic drug research, said the situation could become a national disaster because of the number of persons who would become physically impaired unless corrective steps are taken.

He testified before an environmental health panel set up by John W. Gardner, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The group met at Rockefeller University, 66th Street and York Avenue.

Dr. Dubos, who has concentrated recently on the ways in which early biological influences set the pattern for life, said he was especially concerned about how the poisons of pollution are affecting children during their formative years.

He said this factor was much more important than the bare statistics of excess deaths during a period of heavy pollution like the one that occurred here last Thanksgiving.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE QUESTIONED

A major problem of air pollution, Dr. Dubos said, is our "fantastic ignorance" about what is harmful. He cited the current concern over sulphur dioxide as a major source of pollution and said:

"I happen to think that sulphur dioxide may turn out to be the least of the problems." He added that as yet no one really knows and it is "sheer folly" to say you are going to control air pollution by removing sulphur dioxide."

Dr. Dubos said air pollution could be conquered if we devoted the effort to it that we have given to probing the atom.

The spur in that case was the development of nuclear weapons. We have to realize, he said, that biological research on the effects of air pollution can be just as important.

What we need, Dr. Dubos said, is a "Brookhaven applied to biology." He was referring

to the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island where Federal funds have long supported physicists in their search into the minutest particles of matter.

REGIONAL INSTITUTES URGED

He suggested that several regional institutes be set up to provide facilities for biological studies of air pollution. These could draw on scientists from many different universities to explore many theories and many ways of solving the problem.

He said that many theories today remain untested because of a lack of laboratory facilities and staff.

"You have to have the same kind of facilities you have for particle physics," Dr. Dubos said. "Scientists cannot do the necessary biological experiments today because they have to be their own animal keepers" and they do not have time to do that.

Mayor Lindsay also appeared before the panel and said solving environmental pollution would require massive help from the Federal Government.

As of now, he said, "I'm not persuaded the Federal Government is performing."

He said the aid required was not only money. Also needed, he said, are Federal standards and legislation.

It does no good for a city to pass tough legislation against pollution, the Mayor said, if the laws are weaker elsewhere. There is always the threat, he added, that industry will say: "To hell with you, we'll move to where the laws are not so rough."

CIA'S COVERT ACTION NO. 5

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, just before World War II, when I was an undergraduate student at Evansville College in Indiana, I first witnessed and then participated in a phenomenon of those times—a swift and growing awareness that American isolationism was a political and economic anachronism. With my fellow sophomores, juniors, and seniors, I shared in an awakening realization that events in the world around us were shaping our lives.

Place yourselves in the context of those years. We were emerging from the great depression, only to see the national economy mired in the recession of 1937. Our national preoccupation with our internal problems of employment contributed to an unawareness of the portent of political upheavals in Europe and in Asia. Had not Great Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain wrung an agreement from Hitler that there was indeed to be "peace in our time"? What business was it of ours that Japan announced a "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere"? While newspaper caption writers referred to Hitler as "Handsome Adolph," there seemed to be a magical assurance that the great statesmen of those days would never allow the cold war of 1939 to burst out in worldwide conflagration.

Perhaps I was fortunate to be among young college men and women who were alert to the changing political climates of the earth, and of the fomenting unrest among nations. We expressed ourselves and our growing interest not in demonstrations—possibly because it did not occur to us—but in greater participation in student government. We studied the democratic process, its strengths and its weaknesses, in academic seminars and in just plain old "bull sessions." This was our outlet, this was our growing up. And

it was then, in 1941, that I took my first step toward political life, running for and being elected to the presidency of the Evansville College student government.

What was happening at Evansville College was a microcosm of the fluidity of student thinking occurring at the major universities. In a very short time I, as were millions of Americans, was in uniform. The war and the devastation it wrought, and the world problems it created and left unsolved, seem like light years away. But those problems are still with us. Succeeding student generations have, in turn, become alive to the impact of world problems upon their private lives.

The U.S. National Student Association was organized in 1947, long after my undergraduate years, but I have long felt an empathy for the spirit of academic freedom identified with the NSA. Perhaps the outcry today is that of this country's distress and indignation that the U.S. Government has compromised professions and institutions on whose freedom the hopes of American freedom depends so greatly.

If it was necessary for the Central Intelligence Agency to subsidize the students and teachers visiting other nations, would it not have been more effective, and certainly more honest to openly support their tours so that they could openly argue the American free enterprise system vis-a-vis the collectivist philosophy of communism? The central indictment against the corrupting use of taxpayers funds by the CIA is that the student and teacher subsidies were secret; that we deliberately sought to deceive ourselves, our friends and our allies—while seeking to deceive the Communists.

That the National Student Association has revolted against being used either for espionage or for propaganda is a healthy sign that academic freedom is not dead, although badly wounded. I spent some valuable hours this week listening to, and asking questions of, a young student leader who has revealed to me some of the experiences of recruitment by the CIA's "Covert Action No. 5," a subdivision of the Central Intelligence Agency's Plans Division.

It became plain to me that the CIA-NSA relationship is more than merely subsidy.

His story is a grim reminder that we are "running scared," so to speak, in this latter-day cold war. That we are playing international gamesmanship by totalitarian rules.

What about "Cover Action No. 5"? How does it work? What are the duties of a student so involved? Some examples suffice:

Before and during the crisis in the Dominican Republic, American student leaders visited the Dominican Republic at CIA expense, ostensibly to confer with student leaders there on university modernization. Their orders were to provide names and dossiers of political evaluation of those student leaders. This information was passed to the CIA Plans Division and to local area specialists.

Everything that I am repeating now certainly comes from no classified information. It comes directly from the students involved.

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After this incident, and others, some American student leaders sought to disassociate themselves from their CIA involvement.

How does one do this? I asked.

Withdrawal from CIA involvement, for an American student, can be as difficult as withdrawing from the Cosa Nostra, I learned in my personal interrogation.

One such student, now in a prominent law college, sought the services of a lawyer to determine whether he could offer citizen's testimony; that is, to state publicly his role in the CIA-NSA network without possible future recrimination. According to this young student leader, his lawyer was told by the CIA to drop his interest in the case. The student leader himself was told, through his lawyer and others, that the penalties were grave: If the student leader persisted in his efforts to reveal his CIA-NSA role, the CIA record would be documented with evidence of his psychiatric instability. The threat held out or implied to him was that he would be branded throughout his lifetime as unfit to hold a responsible position in government or in private industry.

As appalling as this appears, I am left with no reason to doubt this evidence of the elaborate infiltration of American institutions by the CIA. As yet the Congress, as apart from the administration, has no avenues of meaningful investigation. We have been told, as a people, by a former Deputy Director of the Department of Defense, that to lie for one's government is in the public interest. But in this same frame of reference, it is evidently unlawful to expose details of the clandestine relationship between our top-secret espionage organization and the college students of this Nation.

As a onetime student government leader, long before the NSA was organized, I have reasons to believe Philip Werdell, an official of the National Student Association, who states:

Officers of the NSA who had signed national security oaths have not violated their trust, yet they have been threatened with legal action, and this has only been a part of the harassment. The CIA has intimidated them with personal threats ranging from character assassination to placing pressure upon the "establishment" to reject them from responsible roles in American society.

As an American citizen who has had his fill of deliberate deception in government, I can only express my regrets. As a Senator, with the same motivation, I am hopeful that Congress will continue to investigate this matter. I realize that espionage is necessary in the interest of national security but certainly not to our young students.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a résumé, written by Carter Brooke Jones, of the book entitled "History of the American Legion," by Raymond Moley, Jr. This review appeared in Mr. Jones' column, "A Book for Today," published in the Washington Evening Star of February 21, 1967. Mr. Jones' brief résumé whets one's appetite

to read this new book about the history of one of our outstanding veterans' organizations.

All Americans should be aware of the tremendous heritage of the American Legion, which, as an organization, has done so much to preserve the American way of life, for which its members fought so valiantly. All of us owe a great debt of gratitude to Legionnaires for "being on guard" for all America in the ever-continuing fight for the freedoms we all cherish and "for God and Country."

There being no objection, the review was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A BOOK FOR TODAY: HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

(By Carter Brooke Jones)

"The American Legion Story." By Raymond Moley Jr. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, affiliate of Meredith Press. 443 pages. \$6.95.

The American Legion's solid achievements for the country its members have served so faithfully in the wars often have been overlooked in the heat of controversy over its aims and policies.

It was organized by World War I veterans in 1919. In its early decades its forthright stand for an adequate national defense, at a time when we were busy dismantling it, and its fight against subversive influences soon made it a prime target for the radicals who thrived in the '20s and '30s. Indeed, to this day some professional liberals equate the legion with such fanatical rightists as the John Birchers. It can only be pointed out that few persons are less liberal, in the original meaning of that word, than some who use it to describe their narrow philosophy. The legion never deserved such calumny.

"Legislative triumphs of the American Legion," Moley points out, "range from the field of rehabilitation to child welfare, from the establishment of the Veterans Bureau (later the Veterans Administration) to passage of the legion-sponsored GI bills of rights."

Moley, a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, served overseas in World War II and in Korea. He is a lucid and often eloquent writer.

His book is the third history of the organization written for the general public in the nearly half century since a caucus in Paris reached out for a union that would bind together the men who had fought at Chateau-Thierry, on the Marne and in the Argonne. Marquis James, author of a highly regarded biography of Sam Houston and other biographies, published a history in 1923. A second history of the legion, written by Richard Seelye Jones, a journalist long a resident of Washington, appeared in 1946. But much has happened affecting the legion since, and Moley has ably brought its story up to date.

Moley is aware of the legion's enemies and scorners. "For nearly five decades," he writes, "Legion emphasis on security through adequate military forces, counter-subversion measures, the teaching of Communist and Fascist intentions and the promotion of patriotism has drawn intense fire from many quarters. At times, men and women deemed responsible have found it expedient or sophisticated to attack legion warnings and proposals. Segments of the press and the academic community have neglected, ignored and scorned legion positions for various reasons. And so, at times, many legionnaires, feeling slighted and frustrated, might have despaired, lamenting, 'Wisdom cries out in the street and no man regards.' Some struck back. Others chose to ignore this serious development, but most persevered. However, when unwelcome truths gain slight notice, when public figures mask malevolent

facts, when men of learning indulge in wishful meditation on a present or potential adversary's intentions, when it is 'smart' to regard patriotism as an out-of-date virtue, the republic loses a measure of its strength. To counter these tendencies, the American Legion in recent years has more energetically exploited public relations. Consequently a larger public and a growing number of notable figures recognize the judicious record of the legion's resolutions on vital national issues."

The author even mentions criticism evoked by the overexuberance of legionnaires at national conventions, more especially the early ones, when most of them were young. He does not condone certain excesses, and yet he points out that legionnaires never were more ebullient than delegates to some other large fraternal conventions.

He portrays the personalities conspicuous in building the legion. It is interesting in this connection to recall that Harold Ross, afterward founder and editor of the New Yorker, attended the original Paris caucus, an army private detached to the Stars and Stripes. Ross was the first editor of the American Legion Weekly, afterward the American Legion Magazine, a monthly.

J. Edgar Hoover writes a foreword.

BUILDING OUR FISHING INDUSTRY

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have spoken many times of the plight of the U.S. fishing industry and have often noted the faith of both industry and fisherman in the future of the industry, despite seemingly insurmountable obstacles at times.

It was extremely gratifying to me this week, therefore, to be advised by the president of the New England Fish Co., Mr. Sydney M. Rosenberg, of the demonstrated faith that that company is showing in the future of our commercial fisheries.

New England Fish Co. was founded in Boston, Mass., nearly 100 years ago and has weathered many crises during this period. As Mr. Rosenberg says:

New England has faith in the people, including especially our legislators, who are charged with the responsibility of protecting our resources. We also have faith in the ability of American fishermen to harvest the resources so that they can be sold in the marketplace of the world.

The company is preparing to build the Nation's largest fish processing, storage, and office complex in Seattle at a cost of about \$2 million. This is a positive demonstration of their faith in America's domestic fisheries and should serve to awaken the Congress to its responsibilities in assuring the protection and conservation of the world's fisheries resources.

I ask unanimous consent that the press release outlining the company's plans be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SEATTLE.—New England Fish Company is building the nation's largest fish processing, storage and office complex on the shores of Elliott Bay here, Sydney M. Rosenberg, president, announced today.

Construction of the new facility, to cost approximately \$2 million, will start this spring and is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The five-acre site is being purchased from Great Northern Railway Company.